

monongahelæ occurring in the Monongahela valleys west of the mountains.

***Scaphinotus ridingsii monongahelæ* n. var.**

Similar to *S. ridingsii* in the fine complete striation and in the tarsal characters of the male and varying similarly in color, but differing in the form of the thorax, which is broader in front of the middle but equally narrow at base, allowing the flanks to be partially seen from above; and differing especially in the form of the elytra, which are shorter, broader, more regularly and evenly arcuate at the sides, broadest at middle, and in the punctures of the elytral striæ, which are coarser. Length, 17-18 mm.; width, 7-8 mm., the ♀ slightly broader than the ♂.

Type, ♂, in my collection, from Uniontown, Pa. Other specimens from the same locality are in the collections of W. S. Fisher, U. S. Nat. Mus., G. W. J. Angell, and Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. The width of typical *ridingsii* is 6-7 mm., and the broadest ♀ I have seen is no wider than the ♂ of *monongahelæ*.

Since this article was written, Mr. Liebeck has kindly allowed me to examine his Tennessee specimen, which was found by a conchologist while hunting snails. It also belongs with var. *monongahelæ*.

**A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS ANTHOPHILAX
LEC. (COL.).**

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The species which I am describing has been represented for some time in my collection, and though a unique, is sufficiently distinct to warrant me in naming it and I do that now in order that Mr. Alan Nicolay, who is reviewing the genus may have all of the species to pass upon.

***Anthophilax nigrolineatus* new species.**

Quite robust, somewhat convex; piceous black except elytra which are yellow with basilar margin, a moderately broad common sutural stripe, another but narrower stripe extending from humeri to apex and joining with the sutural, a narrow marginal bead of a deep black, abdominal segments which have a reddish cast; head and pronotum covered with a very fine, sparse, and yet distinct, yellowish pubescence, apices of the elytra also slightly pubescent and the under surface clothed with a longer and denser pubescence of the

same color. Head rather finely densely punctate in front and much more coarsely so between eyes and on occiput, canaliculate between the antennæ; the antennæ five sevenths as long as the body, with the first joint large and longer than the second and third together, the second small and transverse, the third about three times the length of the second, two thirds the length of the first, slightly longer than the fourth and broader than either second or fourth, the fourth a little bit longer than one half the fifth. Prothorax two fifths wider than head and wider than long, base slightly wider than apex and about as wide as head, apex feebly arcuate, base slightly lobed at middle, sides strongly, obtusely tuberculate at the middle; disc rather coarsely and confluent punctured, the sides more finely so, the entire surface like the head having a granulose and opaque appearance and with a shallow fovea at middle. Elytra at base slightly less than one third wider than the thorax and not quite twice as long as wide, the humeri prominent, the sides almost straight and very convergent to posterior third where they gradually round to near apex which is subtruncate; disc very coarsely but not closely punctured from base to middle, thence rapidly more finely punctured to apex. Length 14 mm., width 5 mm.

The type, a unique male, was collected in the subalpine region of Mt. Jefferson, Oregon, July 20, 1907, by Mr. J. C. Bridwell, and deposited with me by Professor H. F. Wilson.

This species has in common with the other western species, the same general type of antennal structure, but otherwise seems to stand apart. It in many ways suggests *A. subvittata* Casey and most likely is more closely related to that than to any other, but it differs from that not only by being larger and more robust, but by having differently colored antennæ and legs, a different type of punctuation on pronotum, a proportionally much shorter elytra and with a more definite color pattern. From *A. tenebrosus* Lec. it differs markedly, not only as regards color but by being more grossly punctured and by having proportionally broader and more cuneate elytra; from *A. mirificus* Bland it differs even more. The range of this conspicuous species is probably throughout the true fir forest belt of the southern Cascades.